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decline, and success of the apprenticeship system in England, and partly an argument for vocational education in modern America. But these two parts are not intimately related.

The historical portion is carefully written, with critical use of sources. But varying points of view appear even in this portion. For instance, in the first chapter the author establishes the fact that apprenticeship existed in specified places at specified times, but makes no attempt to explain why it existed; but in the third chapter he explains why, from the standpoint of apprenticeship, the Statute of Artificers was passed, considering for this purpose the general social and economic conditions out of which the statute originated. The former method is merely descriptive, the latter is genetic and explanatory. While both methods are valuable, the shift leaves great gaps in the thought; particularly this leaves the author's principal thesis without concrete basis, for he does not show specifically that apprenticeship arose in adaptation to the social and economic conditions.

His argument in the latter portion for the establishment of vocational education in connection with the public schools is a good summary of contemporary thought on the question. A valuable bibliography of the source material on the history of apprenticeship in England is appended.

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*A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913.*

By DAVID P. BARROWS, PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Science in the University of California. Formerly City Superintendent of Schools, Manila, 1900-1901; Chief of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes of the Philippines, 1901-3; Director of Education for the Philippines, 1903-9. Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1914. Pp. xiv+66.

The facts presented are arranged under forty-eight subject headings which follow, with few exceptions, the chronological development of the subjects named. Less than three pages are occupied by the subject treated at greatest length; so of necessity only the barest presentation of fact could be given. The book is a clear statement of the important public facts connected with American occupation of the Philippines. The author seldom puts his own opinion to the front. Where opinion is expressed it is favorable to the Republican administration which was

responsible for the Philippine policy; this would be expected from one who held important administrative positions under the Philippine government during most of the years covered by the text.

Of the governors-general he speaks in the order of their incumbency. Credit is given to each for work done, though much of it may have been accomplished while yet the incumbent was a secretary of the Commission; this is particularly true of the work accredited to Mr. Ide. Only the most outstanding characteristics of the administration of each governor-general are presented in this review. Mr Taft's administration (1900-3) is credited with the settlement of the Friar-lands problem, and with the policy of "the Philippines for the Filipinos." The administration of Mr. Wright (1904-6) is given credit for the most needed and excellent reorganization of the administration of insular matters, and for the important improvement of the port, and the city, of Manila. Mr. Ide's administration (1906) is credited with the currency reform—"one of the most brilliant achievements of the American administration"—and with the postal savings system, which "so recommended itself to Mr. Taft that as President he secured the enactment by Congress of a similar system for the people of the United States." The administration of Mr. Smith (1906-9), who "possesses wide acquaintance with the Filipinos, and sympathy for their aspirations," saw the maturing of native political parties, and the meeting of the first Philippine Assembly. Mr. Forbes (1909-13) "insisted upon curtailing the program for the general education of the people." His administration saw enacted the beneficial Payne tariff act.

The work of Mr. Worcester (secretary of the Interior for thirteen years), the army administration of the Moro Province, public instruction (with which the author was so long connected), the Bureau of Science, the Democratic administration of the Islands, are all clearly and suggestively touched upon. In discussing the latter the author says that President Wilson accepted the resignations of all American members of the Philippine Commission and appointed "Mr. Burton Harrison, a Democratic congressman from New York," governor-general. The Democratic administration "seems to revive the discredited type of colonial government in the American Colonies before their rebellion against Great Britain." In the last paragraph of the little book are these words:

There would seem, however, to be but two probable futures before the Philippines—either a continuance of the policy of the last decade, . . . or the complete abandonment of the islands to their own support. . . . The es-

tablishment of orderly and progressive society is too precious a thing to civilization to save from execration those who would suffer it to sink in strife and sedition and permit its elements to be scattered over the China Sea like the débris of a typhoon.

All unprejudiced persons will probably agree with this last sentence of Dr. Barrows.

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*Problems of Conduct. An Introductory Survey of Ethics.* By DURANT DRAKE. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. xiii+455. \$1.75.

This is a textbook in ethics. The contents are divided into three general parts: the evolution of morality, a psychological analysis of moral obligations and ideals, and solutions of concrete contemporary problems.

The evolution of morality is treated in a merely conceptual way; the concept of evolution of morality is stated and illustrated. It is not a historical treatment; changing social situations are not presented to which changing moral standards are shown to be adapted. More than half of this part is devoted to a discussion of the conscience. In view of this treatment it is extremely doubtful whether the student would secure an actual working concept of the evolution of morality. This is so, especially, because the author is doing little more than pay lip-service to evolution and has not thoroughly translated his biological theory of evolution into ethical terms. For this reason he can state: "The standard of morality is absolute and objective, then, for each individual, and approximately the same for all human beings" (p. 146). For the same reason morality is divided into fixed categories, first of all into "personal morality" and "social morality"; then each of these is stated in terms of fixed categories, such things as courage, self-control, prudence, and temperance being included in "personal morality," and love, sympathy, and obedience in "social morality."

The analysis of moral obligations and ideals results in eudaemonism as a standard. The "philosophy of happiness in a nutshell" is stated to be "hearty allegiance to duty," "hearty acquiescence in our lot," and "hearty appreciation of the wonder and beauty of life."

The book differs from most texts in ethics in the greater amount of space allotted to concrete problems of contemporary life; the discussion